

No 41

C

#22

Decr. 6 1826

192 Pine St.

This is a very interesting copy  
being well handled - A few trifling  
errors occur in the spelling -

A Dissertation

on

Passed March 12<sup>th</sup> 1827

Abscription

W. S. M.

John B. Lubishie

of New Jersey

Nov. 1826

W. D. Brewster, M.D.

Boston

No.

confusion

him; "an

in proportion

by the side;

enlighten-

The fa-

dace that

The ex-

by distance

is often co-

the above,

which other

The steppe

process of

bones, say,

No part of the science of physiology presents greater perplexity and confusion than the doctrine of absorption. The student finds presented to him, 'a maz and undigested mass,' which he must separate and arrange in proper order. The several theories on this subject also are so mixed with hypothesis, intricacy, and error, that they tend to bewilder, rather than enlighten the mind.

The following are the principal causes which have tended to produce this confusion.

1. The ambiguity of the terms used. Not only are the same terms used by different authors to express different ideas, but the same term is often used in a different sense, by the same author. Some divide the absorbent system into two divisions, the lymphatic, and lacteal, while others refuse to extend the term absorbent, to the lymphatic. The deposit of lymph, according to authors, is the first part of the process of the formation of organic matter. The ends of a broken bone, say they, pour out lymph, this is a convenient nidius for

ng  
yel  
Loun  
soph  
and  
Tid  
of  
inf  
he

and

agri  
very  
in

To be  
and

form  
trans

9

liver  
the  
Lepis  
has a  
the  
knot

vegets to form in; they shoot into it from every part, depositing gelatine, cartilage, and at length bone. Again the process of ossification. The bone is very similar; 'congealed lymph' is pressed out, into which the vessels of the neighbouring parts are extended, forming a compact and healing the union. Adhesions between the viscera are effected by the 'effusion of lymph'. Abscesses are surrounded by a layer of coagulated lymph. But lymph is also that matter which is taken up by the absorbents to be carried to the general circulation, being no longer of use to the system. The fibrine of the blood, according to another's congealable lymph, the exsudamentum is composed partly of congealed lymph, and the serum appears by some to be considered very nearly as pure lymph. Hence lymph appears to be both the matter in which organization commences, and also the refuse of the system, destined to be carried out by the secretions. The ambiguity here evidently arises from giving several different meanings to the same word lymph. The use of the term should be confined to that limpid transparent fluid found in the lymphatics.

2 Hypothesis has taken the place of theory, and general laws are laid down which are not sufficiently substantiated by facts. Much of the confusion on the subject of lymph before mentioned depends without doubt on the ambiguity of the terms, yet hypothesis has also contributed its share by supposing that lymph forms the bond of union between parts which are connected, or partially unit to the matrix or viscid in which new parts are formed.

of the  
the so  
part  
now to  
to do  
these  
for first  
fear of  
but who  
to the  
the son  
be done  
properly  
by hand  
evidently  
filled  
3. The  
accident  
who has  
on shall  
well as  
which  
It is pr

Is it rational to suppose that the same fluid can be the exudate of the system fit only to be carried out by the secretions, and at the same time the matter from which highly organized and new parts are formed? If the motion of the lymph be from the circumference to the center as the situation of the lymphatic vessels appear to demonstrate, no intergrade motion can take place, neither can these vessels form out lymph at the extremities. Nor does it appear from the divided vessels, for it is laid which appears upon the surface of wounds does not appear immediately after the accident, but when the inflammation is in such a state as to be best adapted to the healing of the wound. But further the lymph differs from the serum of the blood and that gelatinous matter which appears on the surface of wounds both in its chemical and mechanical properties. The lymph is a transparent limpid fluid, not coagulable by heat or acids. Serum is coagulable by both, and has some viscosity. The gelatin has considerable viscosity and like the limpid fluid of the lymphatics.

3. The opinions of great men who have investigated this subject are various by many respects. Thus many relying upon the opinions of those who have written on this subject consider it a fact capable of demonstration, that absorption is continually going on in the solids as well as the fluids, and that the lymphatics are the vessels by which this process is carried on. But as shall presently be shown it is probable the first of these does not take place and then

are some  
and It  
concerned  
the found  
particular  
of a sym  
"self, an  
"former.  
Richma  
These  
have to  
and by  
remake  
out of  
to be a  
It sha  
y of the clas  
by facts,  
is concur  
informed by  
when they  
in the L  
parts, ha

are some very powerful arguments against the possibility of the second. It is curious to observe how far the spirit of speculation has carried some great men. Richerand not only feels assured that the lymphatics perform the office of absorption, but describes the particular manner in which the action is performed. "The mouth of a lymphatic when about to absorb, cuts itself oblique towards itself, and raises the surrounding membranous parts, and thus forms a small tubule similar to the penile turgor malia." (See Richerand's Physiology C. II. S. 42.)

Here then then are the heads under which the causes which have tended to perplex and confuse our subject may be arranged; and lymph appears like the doctrine of sympathy to be a very convenient assistant to help the physiologist or pathologist out of any troublesome perplexity in which he may happen to be entangled.

It shall be the object of the present essay, after taking a brief view of the doctrine of absorption, to examine how much its theory is supported by facts, and what part is merely hypothesis, showing that absorption is continually taking place in the fluids, and underling it is extremely probable that absorption only takes place in the solids when there is a change in the organization, or in other words that in the healthy adult, when not under the operation of foreign agents, no absorption of the solids takes place.

Cohen

He

W. A. G.

Journal

2d. Oct.

Hanover

In 1

dog, a

canary

hundreds

of the p

the mo

and p

In 10

Wooded

wide w

forests

and he

the hou

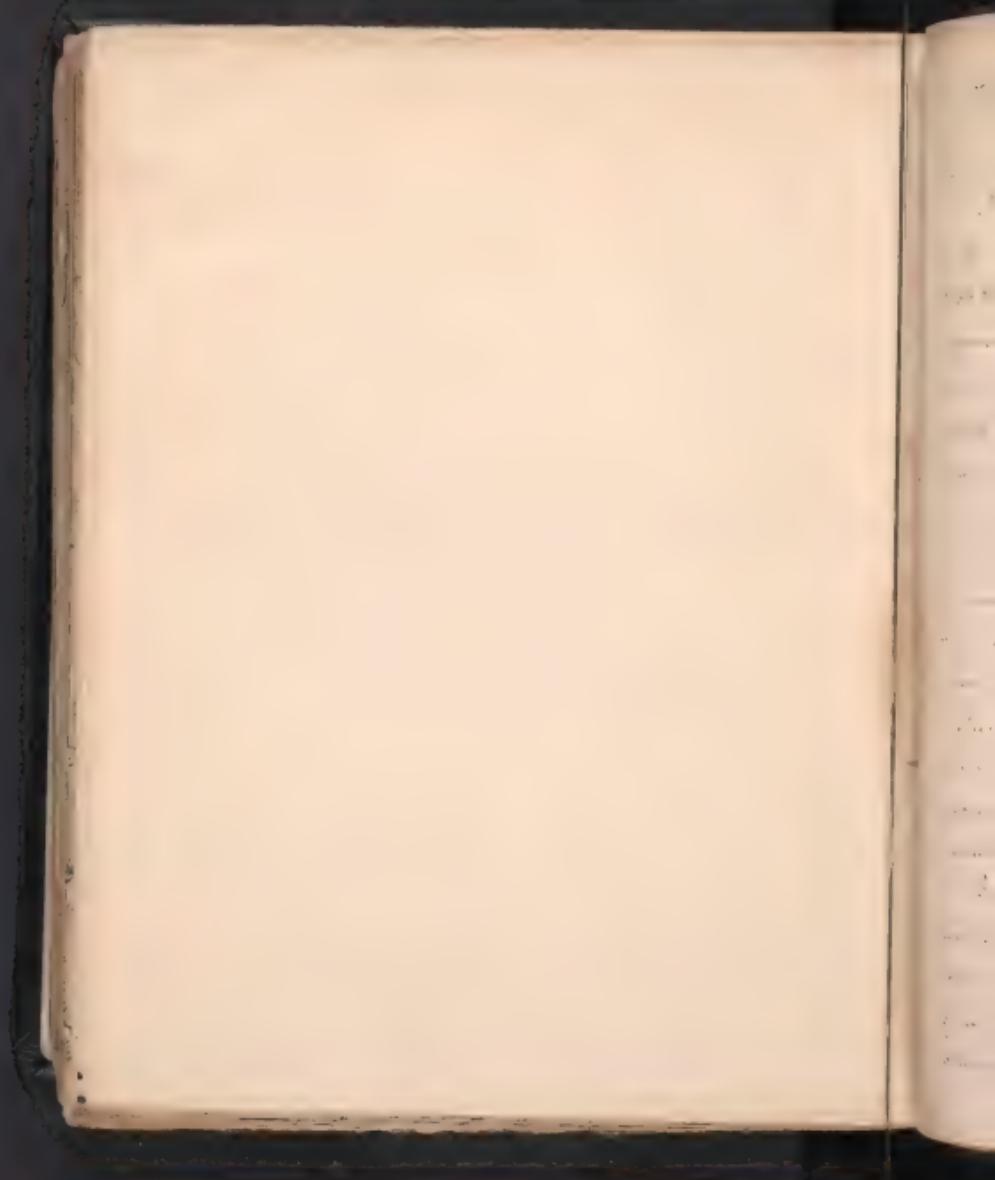
terminal

This

in to slo

swept





the first time, and I have not yet had time to go over it again, but I am sure it is good. I will send you a copy when I get home.

I think we have made a good start, and I hope to continue to do so. We have several things to do, and I hope to get them done as quickly as possible. I don't know if we will be able to get all of them done, but I will try my best.

I am sorry to say that we have not been able to get all of the things we wanted, but I will try my best to get them done as quickly as possible.

I am sorry to say that we have not been able to get all of the things we wanted, but I will try my best to get them done as quickly as possible.

I am sorry to say that we have not been able to get all of the things we wanted, but I will try my best to get them done as quickly as possible.

I am sorry to say that we have not been able to get all of the things we wanted, but I will try my best to get them done as quickly as possible.

I am sorry to say that we have not been able to get all of the things we wanted, but I will try my best to get them done as quickly as possible.

I am sorry to say that we have not been able to get all of the things we wanted, but I will try my best to get them done as quickly as possible.

I am sorry to say that we have not been able to get all of the things we wanted, but I will try my best to get them done as quickly as possible.

I am sorry to say that we have not been able to get all of the things we wanted, but I will try my best to get them done as quickly as possible.

I am sorry to say that we have not been able to get all of the things we wanted, but I will try my best to get them done as quickly as possible.

I am sorry to say that we have not been able to get all of the things we wanted, but I will try my best to get them done as quickly as possible.

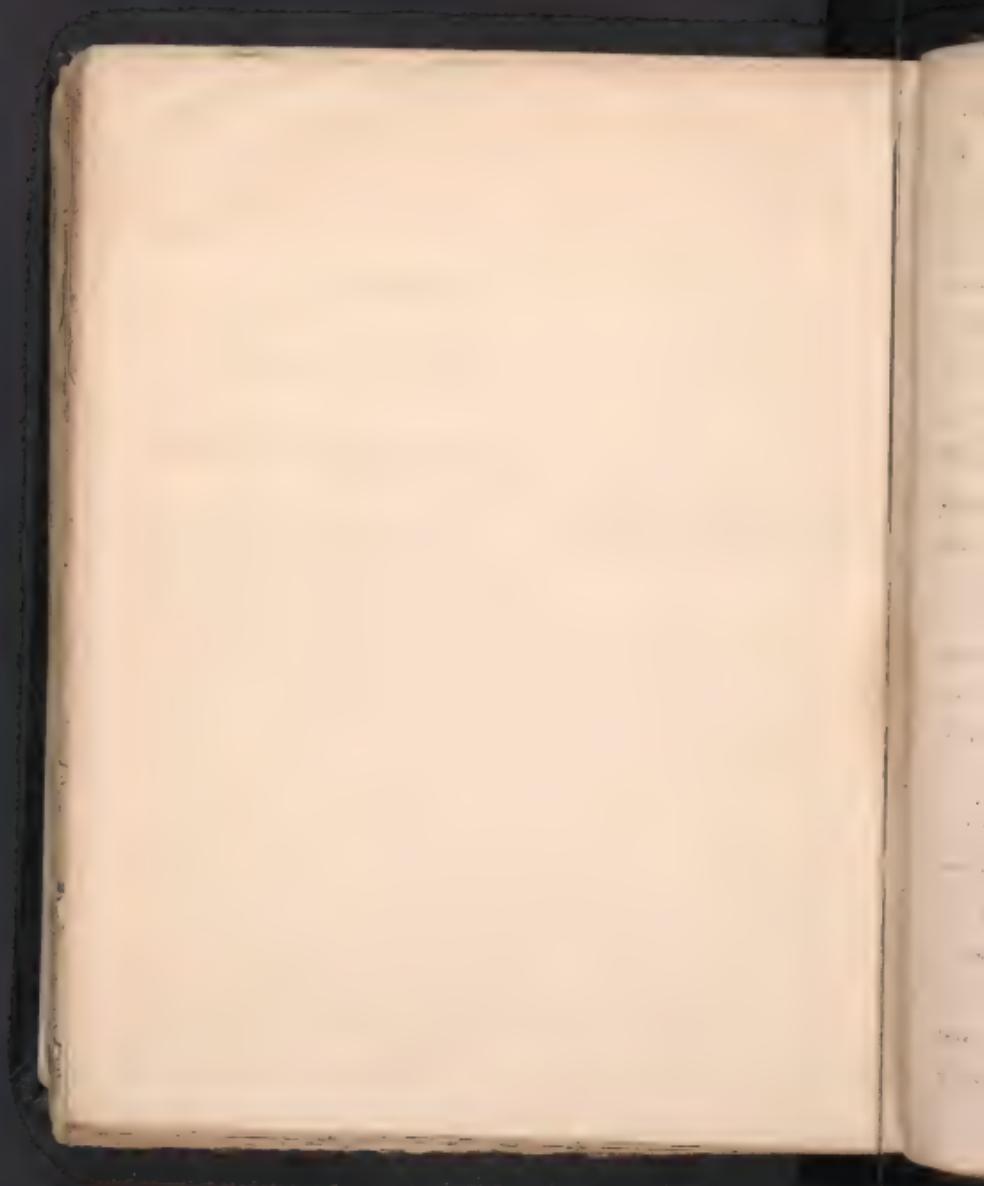
I am sorry to say that we have not been able to get all of the things we wanted, but I will try my best to get them done as quickly as possible.

I am sorry to say that we have not been able to get all of the things we wanted, but I will try my best to get them done as quickly as possible.

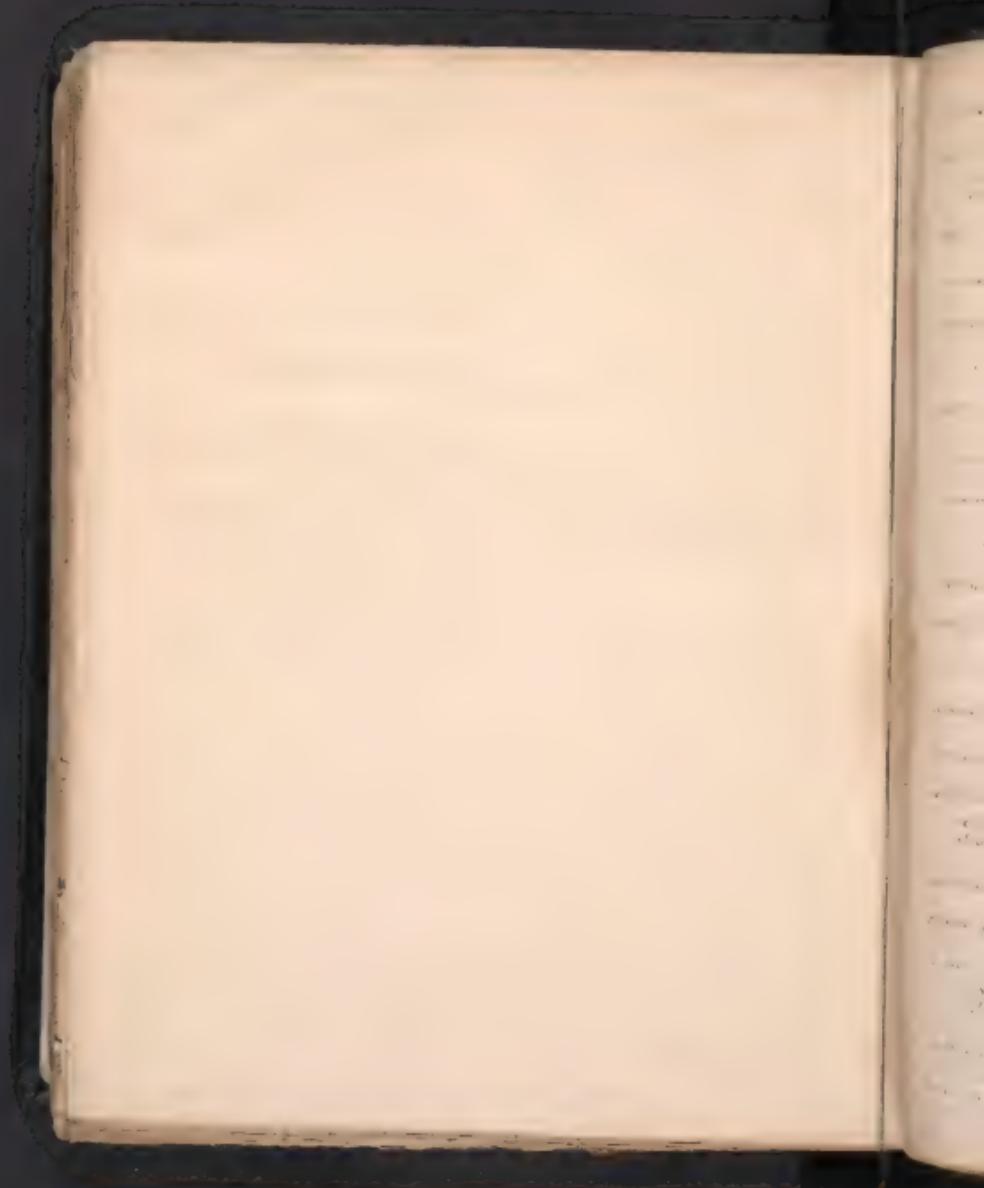
I am sorry to say that we have not been able to get all of the things we wanted, but I will try my best to get them done as quickly as possible.

I am sorry to say that we have not been able to get all of the things we wanted, but I will try my best to get them done as quickly as possible.

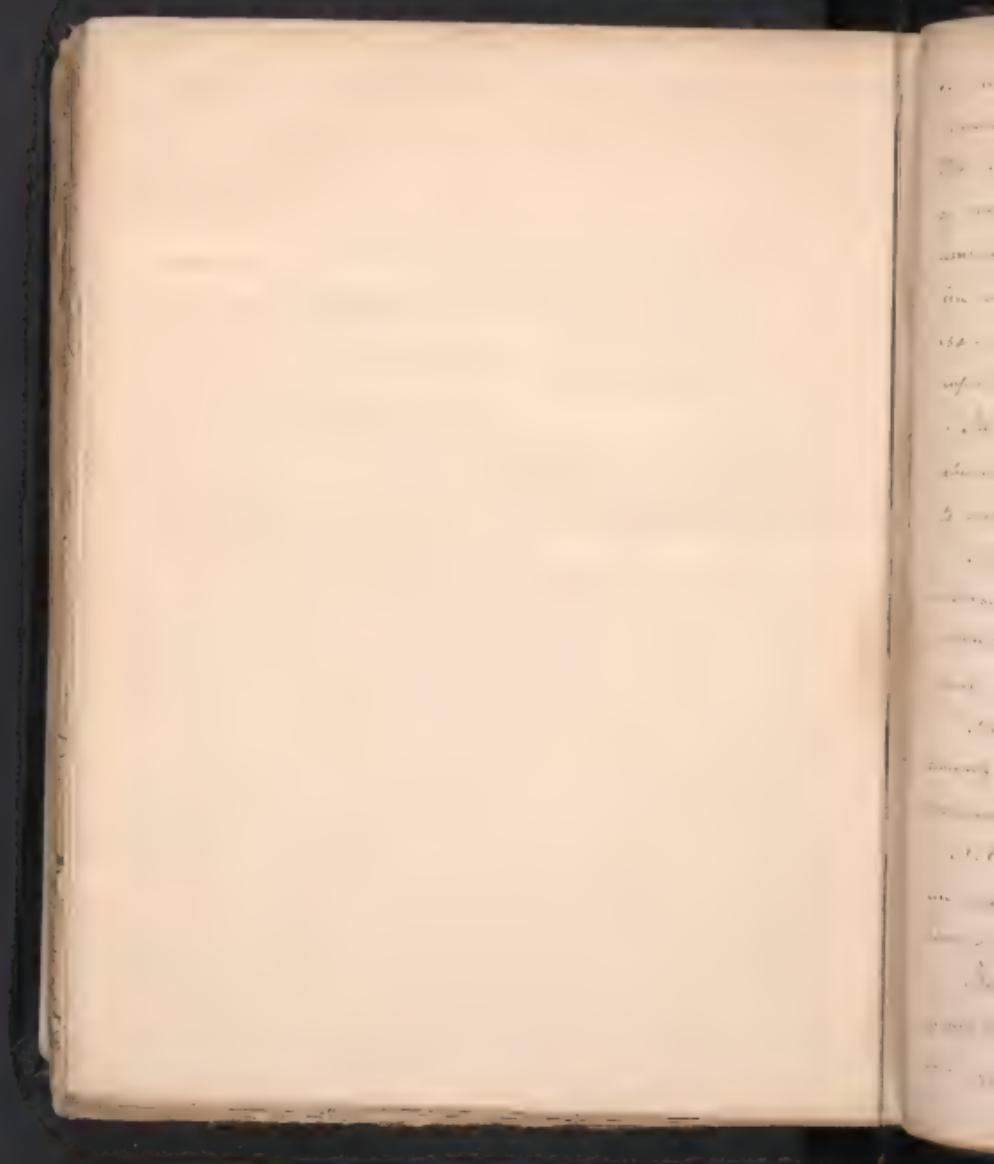
I am sorry to say that we have not been able to get all of the things we wanted, but I will try my best to get them done as quickly as possible.



the first time I have seen it. It is a very  
handsome bird, and I am sure it is a  
species new to science. It has a  
long crest, which is black, and  
is covered with long, stiff, black  
feathers. The body is white,  
and the wings are black. The  
tail is long and deeply forked.  
The legs are long and strong,  
and the feet are large and webbed.  
The bill is long and straight,  
and the nostrils are large and  
narrow. The eyes are large and  
bright. The feathers are  
smooth and glossy. The  
voice is a loud, clear, and  
melodic chirp. The bird  
flies with great agility and  
elegance. It feeds on insects,  
small birds, and small mammals.  
It is a very active and  
curious bird, and it is  
very difficult to approach  
without惊起 it.



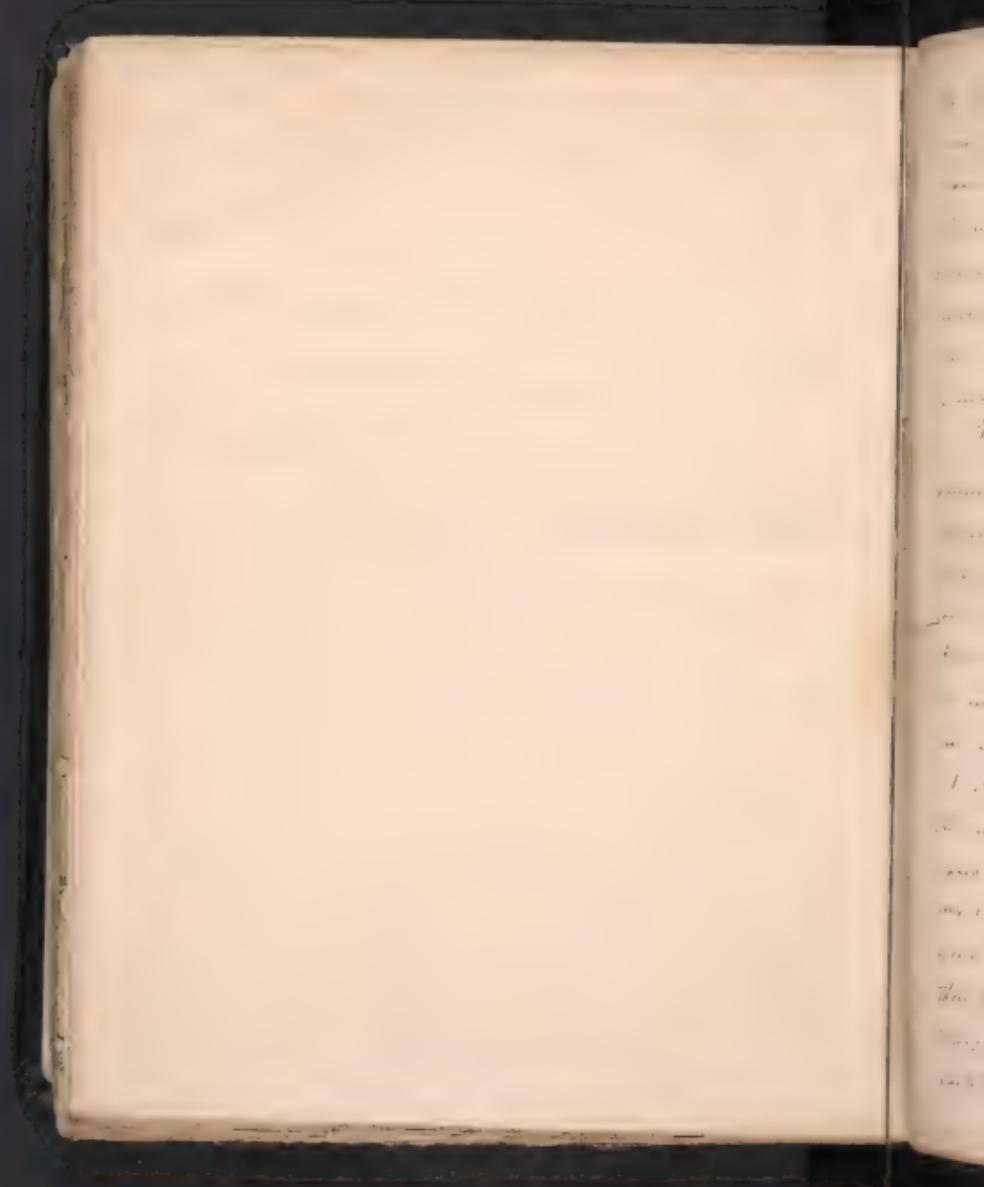












The next day we all went to see what the people's movements were. The adoption was in a small  
court room made of canvas walls in front of which stood  
the judge, a man in a white robe, and a small bench in front of him.  
The men who came to nominate the person to whom he was  
to give a small sum in the way of a gratuity, were  
a man and a woman, and the woman was dressed  
in a white dress and a white hat, and she had a white  
veil over her head. There was no one else there, and  
I have no people to compare. In my life I have  
seen nothing like it. We sat all the time in a room,  
and if you were to go into another room you would see  
the same kind of people, and so on. It is very  
curious, as it is the first time that I have ever reported on any  
such combination, and there is a great deal of time to be  
spared to consider what is to be done. You can also see  
that the man has been well educated, and has a good education.

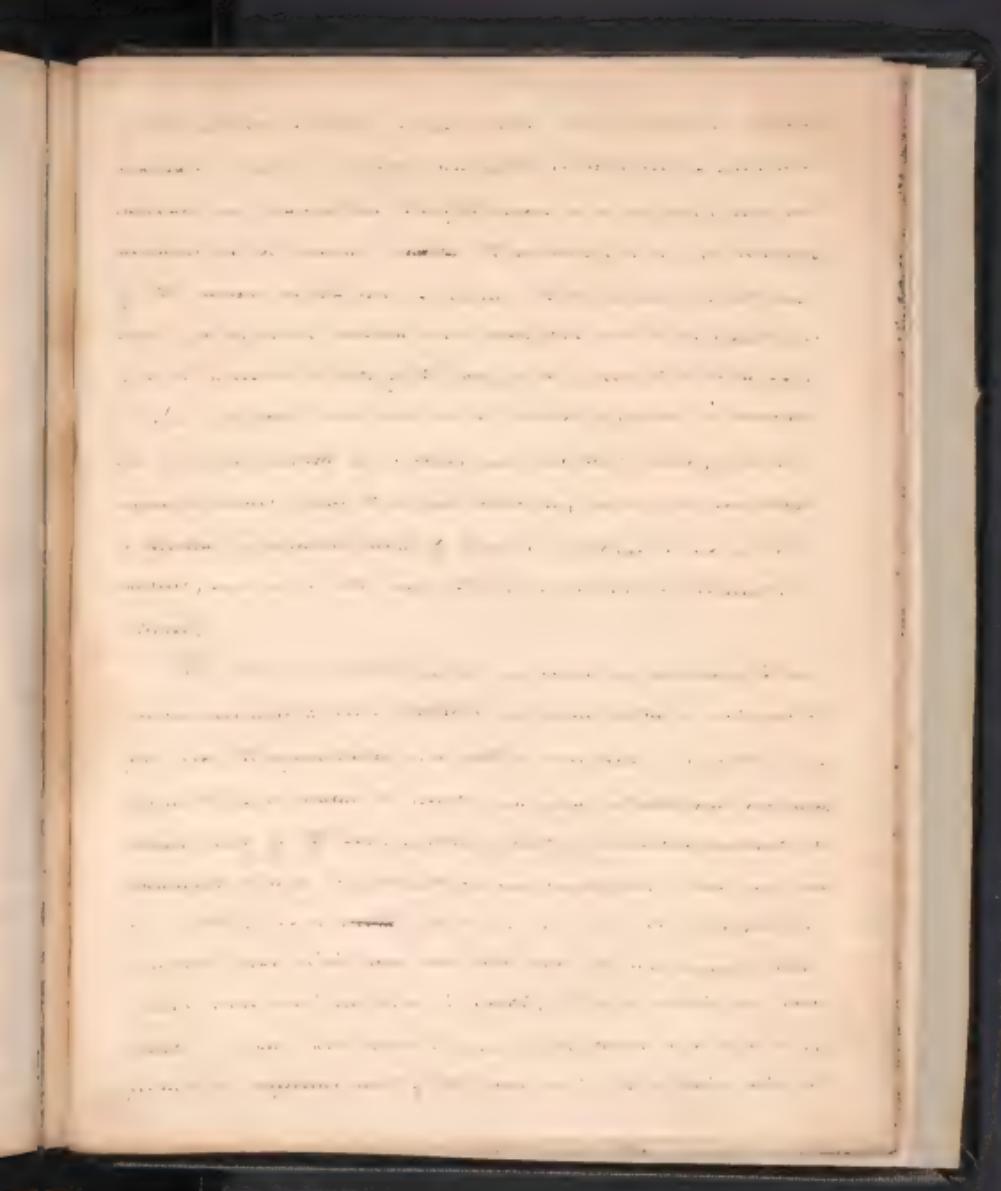






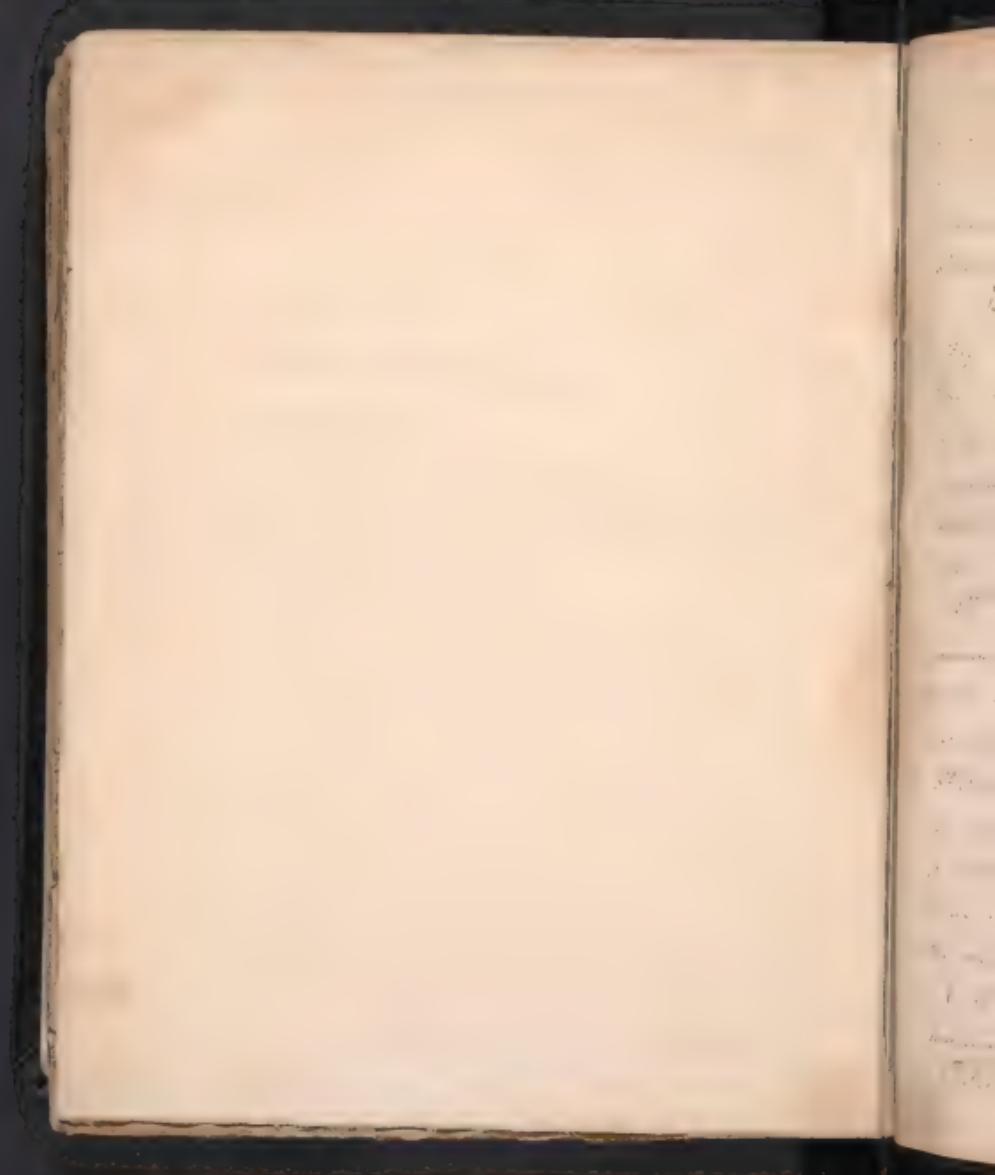














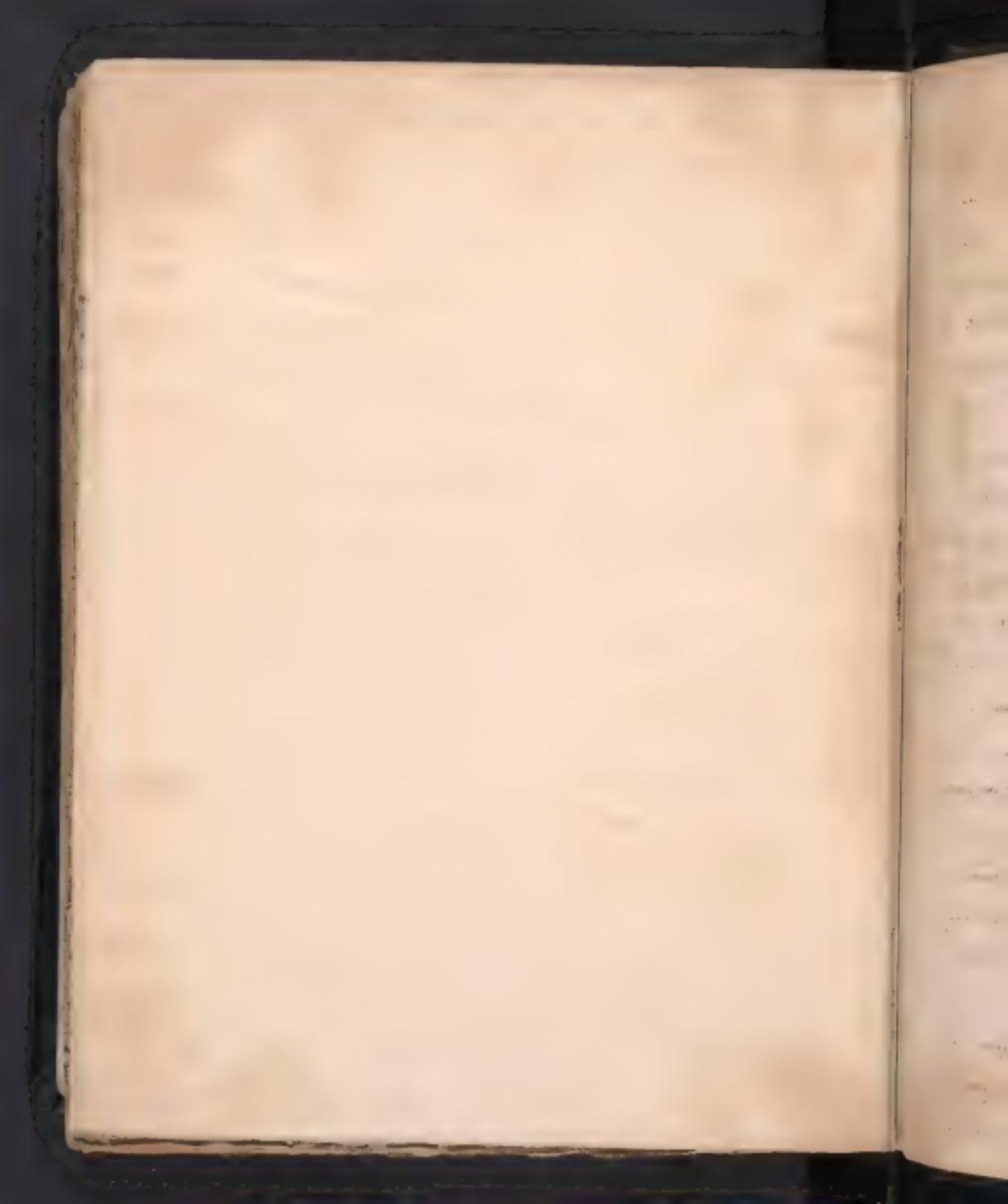
16

17



71









Upon examining the blood as it appears in these two states we find that the processes of coagulation consist in

There is no rational objection can be produced against his clothing, and from the facts which have been . . . .

